

DESCRIPTIONS OF TEN NEW SPECIES AND NINE
NEW GENERA OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ FROM INDIA,
CEYLON, AND JAPAN.

By P. CAMERON.

(Concluded from p. 241.)

LEPTOTHECUS RUFOMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Black; the middle of the propleuræ broadly, the base narrowly, the upper half of the mesopleuræ, the centre of the mesosternum, the mesonotum, and the basal half of the scutellum broadly in the middle, rufous; the two outer areas of the median segment, the apex of the spiracular area, with the spines and the apex of the pleuræ above, yellow, the posterior median area and the part on either side above it rufous. Legs pallid yellow, the fore femora below, the middle above and at the base below, the hinder coxæ, except at the apex, the femora entirely, and the apex of the hinder tibiæ, black. Wings clear hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the costa and nervures black. The second to fourth ventral segments yellowish, the dorsal narrowly at the apices, the last yellowish in the middle above, broadly at the apex, narrowly at the base. The twelfth to twenty-second joints of the antennæ clear white, the scape thickly covered with white pubescence, its basal half rufous beneath. Face, clypeus, inner orbits narrowly at the front, more broadly above the frontal depression, narrowly on the outer orbits above, broadly below, and the malar space, yellow. ♀. Length, 17 mm.

Hab. Darjeeling.

Face sparsely punctured, the sides with a few striæ, the clypeus smooth; both are sparsely covered with glistening white hair; the front, vertex, and occiput shagreened, and thickly covered with white pubescence. Base of mandibles broadly yellow. Scutellum coarsely granular, thickly covered with short white pubescence. Areola coarsely closely transversely striated, as are also the lateral areas. Pleuræ closely punctured, the apex of the pro- and the base of the meso-striated; the meta- on the basal two-thirds closely longitudinally striated.

PHÆOGENINI.

BENECLES, gen. nov.

Metathoracic spiracles small, almost circular. Median segment completely areolated, obliquely depressed at the base, the sides not toothed, but with the keel at the apex in the middle prominent; the areola wider than long, slightly narrowed towards the apex. Scutellum roundly convex, not much raised above the level of the mesonotum, its sides keeled at the base. Apex of clypeus broadly transverse, its sides above with an oblique furrow. Mandibles unequally toothed, the apical long, sharply pointed, the subapical short, indistinct. Temples small, obliquely narrowed. Post-scutellum stout; the gastrocœli shallow, distinct; the lunulæ large. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed above; the disco-cubital nervure without the stump of a nervure. Antennæ longer than the body, the scape distinctly shorter than the

first joint of the flagellum, which is much longer than the following joint. Hinder legs much longer than the anterior. The ovipositor largely projects. The transverse basal nervure is interstitial. In the hind wings the transverse median nervure is broken far below the middle. The apex of the metathorax is not produced beyond the insertion of the hind coxæ. Apex of abdomen marked with white.

The small round metathoracic spiracles refer this genus to the Phæogenini. In Ashmead's 'Classification of the Ichneumon Flies' it would come in near *Herpestomus*. Characteristic is the long sharp pointed apical and the indistinct subapical tooth of the mandibles.

BENECLES RUFOMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Black; the mesopleura, the mesosternum, the median segment, the petiole, the four anterior legs, the posterior coxæ, trochanters, and femora, except at the apex, red; the flagellum broadly in the middle and the apex of the abdomen white; the wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀. Length, 9 mm.

Hab. Ceylon, Trincomali (Col. Yerbury).

Front, vertex, face, and clypeus closely, regularly, and distinctly punctured; the apex of the clypeus smooth and shining. Mandibles and palpi black; the apex of the former smooth and shining. The metanotum is less closely and more strongly punctured than the mesonotum; its basal depression is smooth; the areola is obscurely shagreened, and has a longitudinal keel in the centre on the apical half. The apex of the pronotum has a striated margin; the base of the mesopleuræ closely longitudinally striated. The centre of the post-petiole is smooth; the sides are depressed and obscurely punctured; the base of the second segment is irregularly striated; the shallow gastrocæli are rufous. The antennæ are as long as the body; the hinder tibiæ have a broad dull reddish band near the base; the hinder tarsi are black, the base and the calcaria testaceous.

A NEW COCCID FROM MADEIRA, ALLIED TO
COCCUS TUBERCULATUS, BOUCHÉ.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

In the 'Entomologist,' March, 1901, p. 93, I called attention to the peculiar characters assigned to *Coccus tuberculatus*, Bouché, remarking that I had seen nothing like it. The insect now described is of peculiar interest, because it has the dorsal projections of *C. tuberculatus*, and is evidently closely allied. It settles beyond doubt the position of Bouché's species in *Pulvinaria*.

PULVINARIA GRABHAMI, n. sp.

♀. Oval, flattened, reddish-brown, often blackened dorsally; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad; ovisac white, convex, broad, loose, not